

The Clematis was pointed out to me in May, 1941, by David Allen, a student in zoology at the University of New Hampshire. A seam of basalt in the granite may supply the basic elements with which one regularly associates the Clematis in most of New England.

Data concerning the more significant of the above mentioned collections are as follows. All are from Durham in Strafford County.

LILIUM SUPERBUM L. Margin of salt marsh at Jackson's Landing on the Oyster river, A. R. Hodgdon, H. Clapp, and F. Drumheller, no. 5093.

CLEMATIS VERTICILLARIS DC. Rich shaded slope, base of granitic cliffs near Oyster river, A. R. Hodgdon and David Allen, no. 3443.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS L. Bank of clay near mouth of Crommet creek at Adams Point, A. R. Hodgdon, no. 2879.

IVA FRUTESCENS L. var. ORARIA (Bartlett) Fernald and Griscom. By shore at Adams Point, Great Bay, A. R. Hodgdon, no. 2784.

Specimens of each of the above have been presented to the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. They are represented also in the University of New Hampshire herbarium.

I wish to thank Professor M. L. Fernald for supplying me with accurate range- and habitat-data of *Lilium superbum* and for calling my attention to the references mentioned in this article.

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HERNIARIA GLABRA, VAR. SUBCILIATA IN NEW YORK.—In the autumn of 1942 a flowering specimen of an unrecognized illecebraceous adventive was collected by the writer in waste grounds in Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx Co., New York, in a locality removed from any cultivated site. About a month later ample material of the plant past anthesis was prepared for the herbarium, a few grams of the fruits having been carefully gathered from the soil beneath the plant-mats and inserted in a pocket; it was named by the contributor of this note and given to the New York Botanical Garden. On Sept. 5, 1943, the locality where the species had been discovered was revisited; the immigrant was found flourishing; and a flowering specimen, *Monachino*

(*Krukoff Herb. No.*) 17045, was forwarded to the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.

The plant has been determined as *Herniaria glabra* L. var. *subciliata* Babingt. and it best fits the description of this variety in Ascherson & Graebner's *Synopsis des mitteleuropäischen Flora*, although here there is some doubt whether it might not represent some form of *H. glabra* var. *scabrescens* Rud. de Roem. In Hegi's *Flora von Mittel-Europa* this latter variety is given in synonymy under *H. glabra* var. *setulosa* Beck, which is described like our plant but is a later name than either of the above.

Since a good description of *Herniaria glabra* can be had in many standard European floras, only some particular notes might be in place here. Our plant has the casual appearance of a small-leaved *Polygonum aviculare*, with a clearer and deeper green color. Closer examination, however, reveals the leaves opposite, although they are in pairs of unequal sizes (the smaller ones sometimes greatly reduced and escaping observation) and the branches of the stems are usually alternate. Stems minutely puberulent with curved hairs; leaves 1.0–2.5 mm. long and 0.5–1.5 mm. broad, sparsely ciliate to merely with several short bristles at apex, the interpetiolar white scarious stipules ciliate; flowers in axillary glomerules, inconspicuous, green and apetalous, about 1.2 mm. broad, the calyx puberulent and the lobes beset with a few bristles at apex; fruits falling enclosed by calyx, the seed about 0.5 mm. long, lenticular and with a tiny notch at one end, smooth, black and shining. Several dozen individual plants were seen growing both in the open and under weeds. The diameters of the plant-mats vary from 2 inches to over 1 foot. The seeds are borne abundantly, and English Sparrows have been observed pecking at the plants.

The species has long been recognized in European medicine as *herba herniariae* and used as a diuretic. It is distributed throughout almost all of Europe, western and northern Asia, and northern Africa. The Herniary is cultivated for carpet-bedding, rock-gardens and for covering graves. *Herniaria glabra* thus might have been expected momentarily to become a member of our weed-flora in the New World, although search in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden and literature failed to find previous record of its introduction here. Professor Fernald

tells me that *H. glabra* was collected on waste ground on a wharf at Bangor, Maine, July 7, 1903, *A. S. Pease*, no. 2634, in *Herb. New Engl. Bot. Cl.*, and *A. H. Moore*, no. 1150, in *Gray Herb.* The related *H. cinerea* DC. was collected on sands along Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1870 by Dr. J. M. Antoine, who sent material to Asa Gray. *H. cinerea* is also adventive in California.—JOSEPH MONACHINO, New York City, New York.

NOTES ON MINNESOTA PLANT LIFE

OLGA LAKELA

ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS L., previously collected in the state from an experimental plot, has become established in Duluth. The specimen no. 5325 was collected from a large colony in a brookside meadow west of Woodland Ave. at Elizabeth St. Westward toward Chester Park School the meadow adjoins a cultivated hay field, but no other colonies of the species were found in the area.

FESTUCA RUBRA L. var. *HETEROPHYLLA* (Lam.) Mut. was discovered growing in shade under natural birch and pine on Dr. E. W. Bohannon's lot adjoining the grounds of the Duluth State Teachers College. The bright green tufts of the filamentous basal leaves first were noted in the fall of 1942. The plants flowered in early July of 1943, coll. nos. 5308 and 5320. They best fit the description of the above variety in Hitchcock's *Manual of the Grasses of the United States*.

CAREX CONOIDEA Schkuhr occurs in Duluth. The colony was discovered at the bottom of a shallow moist ditch along Highway 61, North Shore of Lake Superior, about one and one-half miles northeast of Lester River, where specimens no. 5339 were collected. A search for additional colonies failed due to the cutting of the roadside vegetation late in July. In the University of Minnesota Herbarium the species is represented by a single previous collection from Goodhue Co. in southeastern part of the state. Thus, the Duluth station extends the range of the species to southern St. Louis County.

CAREX CRAWEI Dewey, coll. nos. 5322 and 5349 constitute a record for the state. Although Minnesota lies within the range